

THE NUR AF' SHAN

Vol. VIII

FRIDAY:—November 25th, 1904.

No. 48

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 17.

Despatches have been received at St Petersburg from General Stoessel by the *Rastoropy* and have been published. They are dated the 25th and 30th ultimo and the 3rd instant, and show that the Russians had 500 casualties in repelling the assaults on the 25th and 26th ultimo.

A despatch, dated Accession Day, is couched in a tone of the most fervent loyalty and jubilant triumph, because nine days' continuous assaults had been finally repulsed. This was the great day on which the Japanese swore to take the fortress.

As published, the despatches contain no hint of impending disaster, but the fact that nothing is published later than the 3rd instant is significant.

London, Nov. 18.

The American Consul General at Chifu telegraphs to the State Department that the situation at Port Arthur is extremely critical; the outer forts having fallen into the possession of the Japanese.

A *Daily Telegraph* telegram from Tientsin says:—It is reported that the Japanese have suddenly advanced and are now within twelve miles of Mukden. The sound of machine guns and rifles can be heard at Mukden, indicating that General Kuroki is attacking upon the east.

London, Nov. 17.

The Mexican Government has introduced a monetary reform, including the cessation of the free coinage of silver, except for export.

London, Nov. 18.

A bomb outrage took place last evening in a fashionable street at Barcelona. Eleven people were injured, nine of them seriously and much damage was done.

London, Nov. 19.

It is stated at Tokio that the Japanese bombardment has destroyed another magazine at Port Arthur.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Russians constantly make spirited sorties at Port Arthur and throw hand-grenades into the Japanese sapping works.

General Stoessel has telegraphed to the Tsar from Port Arthur that he can hold out several months, and adds that he has been slightly wounded in the head.

London, Nov. 20.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Tokio to day, says it is reported that the Japanese, after successful mining, occupied the counterscarp at Sungshushan fort on Friday.

The Japanese headquarters at Port Arthur report that a shell from a naval gun exploded, on the 19th instant, a magazine near the arsenal. Operations against all the forts are proceeding.

General Sakharoff wires that the Japanese last night attacked one of his advanced positions at Putiloff (formerly Lonely Tree Hill), and were repulsed.

London, Nov. 20.

A report from Marshal Oyama, detailing various skirmishes and resultless Russian bombardment of the Japanese positions seems to indicate the imminence of another great battle, though apparently neither side has yet made a determining movement. The Russian feints were evidently intended to draw the Japanese.

The attack on Putiloff, mentioned on the 18th instant, was evidently made in order to ascertain the strength of the Russian position. The Japanese got within thirty yards of the trenches and were finally repulsed, leaving a hundred dead.

A further despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Mukden says that the Russian authorities consider the Baltic fleet will not be handicapped by the capture of Port Arthur, and even should the fortress hold out the fleet in any case will proceed to Vladivostok. Small hope is entertained of the effectiveness of the Port Arthur fleet.

London, Nov. 18.

The Japanese loan in New York has been heavily over-subscribed. The syndicate declines to state the extent.

London, Nov. 18.

The Hull Enquiry has closed. One fisherman testified that while the firing was proceeding he had mistaken for the moment the mission ship, which was steaming without lights, for a torpedo boat. Another testified that he mistook momentarily the crew of the trawler *Orens* for a torpedo boat.

London, Nov. 18.

Lord Curzon had a farewell audience of King Edward at Windsor Castle yesterday on his reappointment as Viceroy.

London, Nov. 18.

A meeting of Indians held at Johannesburg has protested against the Convention's proposals and asked for a public enquiry into the Convention's allegations, while accepting the principle of restriction of immigration on general not racial lines.

London, Nov. 21.

A *Daily Express* message from Canea says that the officers and men of the Baltic fleet, in a state of wild intoxication, roamed the streets, insulting and assaulting the inhabitants, and in drunken brawls murdered at least five persons. Forty Russians deserted.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Shanghai says that a steamer from Chifu reports that four Russian destroyers, including the *Rastoropy*, carrying identical despatches, left Port Arthur. The Japanese stopped two and the fate of the third is not known. Their orders were to deliver the despatches at Chifu at any cost.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following telegram was received last night from the Japanese Government:—

The Port Arthur army reports that the bombardment with our naval guns caused an explosion of the Russian powder magazine near the arsenal. The works for our attack on the forts are progressing as planned.

London, Nov. 21.

As pre-arranged at Cairo, Major O'Connell, with a force of camelry and infantry and three guns, left El Obeid on the 10th October to punish Abuzeida of Kufa, who had expelled the chief Governor of Kardofan. Abuzeida refusing to surrender, the force captured his village. Two chiefs joined him, but after the force had cleared two villages the chiefs surrendered. Abuzeida fled to the hills, surrendering finally on the 21st ultimo. Further trouble is not likely.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Mukden, to day, says that neither army appears inclined to attack owing to the strength of their respective positions, unless possessing a preponderance of numbers enabling a flanking movement. The Japanese have probably the most available troops.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese have seized and taken to Saerbo the German steamer *Baltan*, making for Port Arthur with a cargo of winter clothing, blankets, medicines and canned beef. The captain declared he was bound for Niuchwang.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese mined and occupied the counterscarp of Erhlungshan on the 19th instant.

London, Nov. 22.

An official statement issued at Vienna declares that the result of the Austro Russian Reform Scheme is that the general condition of Macedonia is greatly improved, and that the population itself desires peace.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"So it's better to hope though the clouds run low,
And to keep the eye still lifted ;
For the clear blue sky will soon peep through
When the thunder cloud is rifted."

A retired officer of the Indian Civil Service, who has been reading the *Nur Afshan* for some time has volunteered to say the following kind words:

"I have now taken the *Nur Afshan* for a considerable time. I think it a interesting and useful little paper. It is not only adapted to Indians in India but also the English portion, in part at least, for the reading of retired Anglo-Indians who still take an interest in Christian work in India. It is carefully edited and the selections carefully made."

We thank our friend for his encouraging words.

We are glad to learn that the Government has recently decided to add one company of native Christians to each of the twelve Madras regiments. A recruiting officer has been appointed to recruit from among the Christian population, but his efforts are not crowned with very brilliant success. Of the movement, the *Madras Diocesan Record* says:—

"Captain N. M. C. Stevens is the recruiting officer most wisely selected, for he is in full touch and sympathy with Christian Missions in South India. He has recently paid a visit to Palamcottah and to Nazareth in search of recruits, and, at both places, he has found some volunteers, but there are difficulties raised by relatives who plead the rules of *mamool*. No doubt, if the ice is once broken and a beginning made, the 150,000 Christians in Tinnevely, belonging to the Churches of England and of Rome, will provide many valiant soldiers of the King-Emperor. It is a striking proof of the opinion of Government as to the loyalty of native Christians, that a company in each regiment should be appropriated to them, and it is desirable that the people should show their appreciation of the honour shown to them, by joining the army. It may not be generally known that, at the time of the Indian Mutiny, a confidential enquiry was made by Government as to the attitude of Indian native Christians, and whether their active help might be depended on in case of urgent need. The replies sent from different parts of India were that the native Christians were loyal to a man, and were ready to fight if called upon. No doubt the same holds good in the present day."

It would be a boon to the Panjab community if the way were opened for the recruiting of Christians for service in some of the Panjab regiments. Many converts are being made among the Mazabi Sikhs, one of the soldier classes.

—:0:—

The statement is often made that consumption is more common among Indian Christians than in any other class in the Panjab. We doubt this statement, and yet there is no denying the fact that consumption has become very prevalent in some Christian communities.

The *Indian Christian Messenger* has been investigating this subject and has concluded that the Christian community suffers less from this disease than any other community in India. For this conclusion he relies largely upon the official report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1903. According to this report the death rate for classes was as follows:

Among Muhammadans	41.01	per	1000.
" ... Hindus ...	39.85	"	"
" ... Christians...	12.00	"	"
" ... Other classes	31.42	"	"

The explanation given by the *Messenger* for this extraordinary exhibit, is "that Christians observe the laws of sanitation better than their fellow countrymen."

This is no doubt true and, if so, points the cause of the large number of deaths attributed to consumption. We venture to indicate a few causes, which account for the spread of consumption not only among Christians but all classes:

1. Carelessness in boiling the milk and cooking the meat used for food. Animal foods of all kinds are likely to be the vehicle for carrying the tuberculosis germs into the human body.
2. Carelessness in caring for those who are sick of consumption. Great care should be taken not to inhale the breath or in any way allow contagion through the sputae of the patient. Disinfectants should be kept in the room and the hands should be washed after handling the patient.
3. The rooms occupied—and indeed the whole house—should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before any one else be allowed to occupy them. These precautions, if carefully observed, would save many an one from becoming a victim to consumption.

We are glad to learn from the *Punjab Mission News* that Dr. Henry Martyn Clark is now preparing a Life of the late Rev Robert Clark and that it is to appear early in the coming year. This will after all be the most enduring monument to the memory of this great man.

The farewell meeting, held in the Amritsar Church Mission College and School, to do honour to the Rev. C. E. MacQuaide, the Vice Principal, who has been compelled to leave India, was a most interesting and touching affair. After the usual expressions of appreciation and sympathy, Mr. MacQuaide made a most impressive address. The spectacle of a man, so sadly afflicted by the loss of his eyesight, calmly and submissively bowing to the will of God, could not but make a most salutary impression upon all who saw it.

We would congratulate the Jumna Presbyterian Church and its new pastor, the Rev. Malcolm Lewis, upon their happy union as pastor and people. This adds one more to the self-supporting churches of the Synod.

Anent the appointment of Fellows of the Panjab University, the Indian Christian community is to be congratulated upon the honour conferred upon it by the appointment of Charles Golak Nath Esq Barrister and Prof. Golak Nath Chatterji, members of the new Syndicate. It goes without saying that the gentlemen chosen are worthy of the high honour bestowed upon them.

The following from the *Christian Patriot* suggests how there might be a better understanding of the aims and purposes of missionaries in India. If our Hindu friends would take to the study of the Bible, to learn just what its message to India is, we believe much of the antagonism now manifested would disappear. The action of a Chinese governor and the result are thus described:

"The British and Foreign Bible Society has sent a grant of 200 Wenli New Testaments to His Excellency, Chou Fu, the Governor of Shan-Tung Province, China, who rules over 33,000,000 people. This important official, who is also a scholar of high repute, has expressed a strong desire for a better understanding between the missionaries and the Chinese authorities, and, among other means to this end, he requested Dr. Timothy Richard, the eminent missionary in China, to procure for him copies of the Christian Scriptures, which he might give to his subordinates in office, for them to study, because he was persuaded that if they knew more of the Christian religion, the anti-Christian feeling would soon die away. A suitable letter will accompany each book, stating what it is, and why the Society presents it; and, coming through the Governor's hands, these Testaments will receive far more attention than if they were obtained through any ordinary channel."

Air Above the Treetops.

When a balloon passes over a forest it descends, and ballast must be thrown out to keep it up. This we are told is due to the existence above every forest of a layer of cool, moist air, produced by the exhalation of the trees, which extends quite a distance above the treetops. While the forests drain the soil beneath, they keep the upper layer, to the depth of a number of feet, moist.

The highest of characters is his who is as ready to pardon the mortal errors of mankind as if he were every day guilty of the same himself, and at the same time as cautious of committing a fault as if he never forgave one.—Pliny the Younger.

A Defense of Mission Workers in Korea.

Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, writes in *The Missionary Review of the World* in defense of the mission workers in Korea against the criticisms of them and their work by Angus Hamilton in a volume which he has just published. Dr. Brown speaks by authority and has made a special study of the field there and of the missionaries. We have not room for all of his vigorous and timely article, but we give our readers the benefit of some of the more salient and telling parts. He says:

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

"Any one who has visited Korea, or is acquainted with even the A. B. C's of foreign missions, will read with curious interest the chapter on the missionary question in Angus Hamilton's 'Korea.' He begins by severely criticizing the French Roman Catholic priests for their 'unnecessary sacrifices.' He says that they 'live in abject poverty,' that 'they promote anarchy and outrage, even encompassing their own deaths, whenever the interests of their country demand it;' that 'they have wooed the glory of martyrdom;' that 'the diffusion of Christianity (by them) is not unattended with bloodshed and disaster;' that 'in the case of Quelpart this feeling of animosity and the immunity from taxation which the French priests gave to their followers created an intolerable position;' that in consequence 'anarchy swept over the island and some 600 believers were put summarily to death;' and that 'whatever may be the compensating advantages of this martyrdom, the reckless and profligate sacrifice of life which missionary indiscretion in the Far East has promoted is an outrage upon modern civilization.'

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

"Having thus paid his respects to the French Roman Catholic priests, he calmly proceeds to criticize the Protestant missionaries because their 'comfortable existence' does not equal the 'self-abnegation so manifest in the lives of the Roman Catholic priests.' Mr. Hamilton appears to be a difficult man to please.

"He expresses the remarkable opinion that the Protestant missionaries are 'well paid;' that 'as a class American missionaries have large families, who live in comparative idleness and luxury;' that 'they own the most attractive and commodious houses in the foreign settlements, and appear to extract from their surroundings the maximum of profit for the minimum of labor.'

"As a matter of fact, the salary of the individual Protestant missionary in Korea is about \$600 a year with free rent and an allowance of \$100 for a child. The missionaries do not 'own the most attractive and commodious houses in the foreign settlements,' as Mr. Hamilton alleges; nor do they own any houses at all, the houses being owned by the mission boards and costing, as I have occasion to know, but a modest sum. Nor is it true, as Mr. Hamilton asserts, that 'servants are provided free,' while the vaunted 'provision for the education of the children' is \$50 a year, and that is paid only when the child is in America and both parents are on the field.

"As to whether a missionary can live in 'luxury' on \$600 with rent and an allowance of \$100 for a child, the people of this country can judge as well as Mr. Hamilton by simply asking themselves what scale of living such an income would permit in the United States. Korea does not produce the kinds of food and clothing that an American has to use, and the missionary must buy in the United

States at the same price that the average American at home pays, and in addition he must pay the cost of freight to Korea. True he can purchase some of his supplies in a few foreign stores in Korea at what we should regard as exorbitant prices; but he usually finds it cheaper to buy his food and clothing in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and then pay the freight on them to Korea. If in such circumstances he can live in 'luxury' on \$500 and free rent he is a very remarkable financier indeed. The average parent in the United States can doubtless give Mr. Hamilton some valuable information as to whether it is possible to feed, clothe and educate a child on \$100 a year if at home, or \$150 if in college. It is true that it costs more to maintain the Protestant missionary than it does the celibate Roman Catholic priest, but Protestantism long ago decided for itself the question of marriage versus celibacy; and I am not afraid that the sensible people of the United States will be disposed to follow Mr. Hamilton's lead in condemning the Protestant missionaries in Korea for any such reason.

MISSIONARIES AND BUSINESS.

"Mr. Hamilton alleges that 'American missionaries in Korea were formerly closely associated with the more important export houses in the leading industrial centres of America.' He is careful to use the word 'formerly,' and he also tells us that this practice is 'no longer openly indulged.' He insinuates, however, that such business interests represent the spirit of the American missionaries and that they would be continued if it were not for 'diplomatic representation.' The simple facts are that when the first missionaries went to Korea they found a people who were quite destitute of even the commonest conveniences of life as practiced by Americans. Christianity means much in civilization as well as in religion. To change a man's heart and to give to him the great ideas of the Gospel are ordinarily to beget in him a desire for a higher type of physical life. It was quite natural that when a Korean caller saw the clock or cook stove or sewing machine in the missionary's house, he should manifest an interest and the missionary to get him one, and it was equally natural that the missionary should comply with the request. This was done in some instances by a very few of the missionaries. They did not do it, however, for financial profit, but simply out of kindly interest in the people, and now that foreign business firms are introducing American and European goods, the missionaries do not do such things at all except in rare individual instances as a matter of personal friendship, or, perhaps, to prevent an extortionate profit by some unscrupulous trader. It is grossly unjust to represent the nearly 200 Protestant missionaries in Korea as doing anything of the kind, and it is malicious to charge mercenary motives upon a whole body of self-denying men and women simply because a half dozen, more or less, gave such assistance as has been indicated in the earlier years of the work.

ANOTHER GRATUITOUS CHARGE.

"The charge that the missionaries do 'the minimum of labor' and that their families live in 'comparative idleness,' is equally false. Take, for example, the Presbyterian missionaries with whom the writer of this article is more particularly acquainted. Seventy missionaries, including wives and mothers who have the same family cares such women have in America, have charge of 323 congregations, seventy-nine schools, five hospitals and about 35,000 communicants and adherents. I have visited Korea and I did what Mr. Hamilton evidently did not do, take pains to inspect the missionary work. I have seen these mis-

sionaries. I know what they are doing, and I can testify that they are among the hardest-worked men and women in the world. They are literally wearing themselves out in their efforts to found and maintain churches, schools and hospitals, and to create in a heathen land some of the conditions of decent society. To represent such men and women as living in ease and luxury is an outrage, not only upon truth, but upon common sense.

"I personally know the majority of the Protestant missionaries in Korea. It is my business to know about them. I am an officer of a Board which is responsible to the home churches for the maintenance of a large number of them. What possible motive have the Boards for maintaining in Korea incompetent men and women? Would not the strongest considerations of self interest lead us promptly to recall missionaries who were guilty of the things which Mr. Hamilton alleges? I have no hesitation in setting my personal knowledge of Korean missionaries and their work over against the ignorance of Mr. Hamilton, colossal as it is, and I assert that the Korean missionaries are among the very best men and women I know, excelling in character, in devotion and in self-sacrificing labors for God and for man.

"The missionaries in Korea to-day are exposed to no small anxiety and even peril in the war between Russia and Japan. A part of the region in which they reside is already within the zone of hostilities. Everybody is advising them to leave in order to seek their personal safety and escape the scenes of ruin and carnage which are imminent. If they are the kind of people that Mr. Hamilton supposes them to be, why do they not leave? Why is it that they are staying at the post of duty? Many of them are in the interior. They are absolutely unarmed. They are forbidden by their principles to fight, and they are too few and too helpless to do so even if they were disposed. It takes more courage for them to stand their ground in such circumstances than it does to shoulder a rifle and join a regiment. Yet they are staying there to comfort and guide those terror-stricken Koreans in their time of sore need. It would be difficult to characterize too strongly the contemptible meanness of an author who at such a time will attempt to arraign those men and women as unworthy of our sympathy and support."

American Paper

Yellowstone Park is reputed to have the most magnificent geysers in the world, but according to a writer in the Scientific American, the most splendid geyser to be found anywhere in the world is situated at Rotorua, in New Zealand. The height of the eruption of the geyser varies from 900 to 1,200 feet. The area of the basin is about two and a half acres, from which it may be inferred that the geyser may properly be called the largest in the world. The geyser plays about 22 times each month, is very erratic, and gives no warning when it is about to erupt. The "Inferno Crater" of the geyser, as it is called, which contains a seething sheet of water, is about 410 feet above the surrounding plain. Rotorua is distant from Auckland about eight hours' travel by express train.

Cheerfulness is a small virtue, it is true, but it sheds such a brightness around us in this life that neither dark cloud nor rains can dispel its happy influence.—E. V. B. Alexander.

—The business of life is to be moving God-wards, happy or unhappy. Yet happiness is most likely to come to those who are so moving.—Maltbie D. Babcock, D.D.

THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG

A graphic description of the battle of Liao-yang has been furnished by telegraph from Vancouver to the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. Bennet Burleigh, who, breaking away from the impossible position assigned to the foreign correspondents, witnessed the details of the battle from among the Japanese batteries and fighting lines. The article, or, rather, the series of article, constitutes an able review of the struggle in all its varying phases:—

"In the long and sanguinary series of battles by far the greatest in this war, the Japanese have," Mr. Burleigh writes, "signally defeated the Russians, and have occupied Liao-yang. The outcome was, as I had expected, but in candour I must admit that there are qualifications to the success. It was not by any means a Pyrrhic victory, but there are what there need not have been, namely, significant drawbacks. Gen. Kuropatkin did well, and such criticisms, as I have heard, are but unworthy carplings. Yet, with more desperate resolution and better materials, Gen. Kuropatkin might have gained a doubtful success. Some wearisomeness of detail is necessary in all things in the meanest and in the most important of subjects." The actual number of troops in each of these three Japanese armies is not easily determined. Mr. Bennet Burleigh's estimate is that Gen. Oku had about 110,000 men with 200 guns, including six batteries, and 72 of 5 in. howitzers: Kuroki had 90,000 soldiers, and Nodzu 60,000 with between them nearly 400 guns. Strange and most incredible of all, an unprecedentedly high proportion of these forces were often placed in the actual fighting lines. And yet more, what with the reserves suddenly streaming in from the south. Oku and Nodzu's commands were maintained at their strength despite heavy depletion by casualties. Also it should be known that, except as to the Red Cross detachments, there were virtually no non-combatants in the field with the Japanese armies. The Japanese staff directed operations. The men and the junior officers seem quick and full enough of initiative, but the headquarters are often deliberate to despair for ordinary Western-born mortals.

The Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Oyama, with a staff numbering 60 officers, sat on chairs on a green eminence smoking cigarettes as they watched and directed the movements. The Marshal was in constant communicate on by field telegraph and other wires with the Fourth Army under Gen. Nodzu, and the First Army, under Gen. Kuroki; and, further, he could talk over the wire to the besiegers at Port Arthur and to the Government in Tokio.

Here is a battle picture from Mr. Burleigh's pen:—"Men were being struck down, torn and dismembered. The soil around many of the batteries was swimming with blood, but there was scarcely a cry or a moan from the wounded victims. The Japanese infantry and gunners held what they had gained, regardless of the salvoes of the Russian cannon, the screech and bursting of shells, which bestrewed the field thick with iron and lead, as apples

shaken from a full orchard. Yet, for all the maiming, the slaughter, the passing of comrades' souls, life's affairs and war's business went on methodically. Lines of ammunition carts were led along, each drawn by one horse. Batteries and infantry were going and coming all day. These also had to run the gauntlet of fire, and rarely escaped unscathed. The hours dragged, and men, as they lay under chances of instant death, yet had stomachs for feeding, spirits for watching, smoking, chatting, jesting, drinking—doing as they were wont to do under ordinary circumstances, their duty, and finding no reproach in the faces alongside of the dead."

C. & M. Gazette

THE WATER OF LIFE.

David was still a wanderer and a fugitive in the land of which he became king in the end. He and his followers were hiding in the cave of Adullam, somewhere in the south of Judah. It was in the season of harvest; and, probably after some severe exertion, David felt very thirsty. Then he called to remembrance the cool, clear water which flowed from a spring near by the gate of his native town, and of which he had often partaken in the days when he was tending his father's flock. "Oh!" cried he, "that one would give me to drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate!"

Little thought had he that any man would dream of undertaking such a perilous enterprise. The town of Bethlehem was garrisoned at that very time by the Philistines; and in a valley, between it and the cave of Adullam, the army of the Philistines was encamped.

Inspired by an extraordinary spirit of a courage and daring, three of David's mighty men, unknown to all but themselves, resolved to gratify their leader's desire. Most likely they made the dangerous attempt at night. In any case, they found their way through the host of the Philistines to the well of Bethlehem, and brought thence a vessel of the precious water. On presenting it to their master, he was greatly affected. Amazed because of the courage they had displayed, he yet felt that the risk they had run had been terrible. He could not justify himself in partaking of of what had been procured at the hazard of the lives of such valorous men; and he poured out the water before the Lord as a thankoffering for the preservation of his friends. (2 Sam. xxiii. 13-17).

Is there not an interesting parallel and contrast between this incident and that deed of everlasting renown which was accomplished by David's Son according to the flesh, and who, like His earthly forefather, was born at Bethlehem?

The God-man knew that the whole world was dying for want of a draught of living water, which could be procured from only one fountain in all the universe. That fountain had been shut up and sealed because of human guilt. Between men and the water were encamped all the hosts of Divine justice, barring the way; and above the well's mouth there flamed a fiery sword. At the sacrifice of His own life, the Redeemer opened a path for us to the fountain. His blood, as it flowed, swept away every obstacle, and rendered the road easy and inviting. In His blood, the fiery sword, turning every way, was bathed, and quenched for ever. One drop of that precious blood, falling on the seal which fixed the cover on the well's mouth, undid the fastening, and caused the stone itself to roll away into a bottomless abyss. Ever since that hour, the fountain of living, life-giving water has gushed out free to all; and beside it there stands a herald of mercy, proclaiming, "Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely." (Rev. xxii. 17).

Not by refusing to drink, as David did, shall we do honour to the invincible Warrior, who proffers to us the cup filled from the refreshing and quickening well-spring. Only by instantly and cordially quaffing the cooling and sustaining water, can we glorify and gratify Him who procured it for us. "Drink ye all of it," is His gracious request,—His loving command. He who partook of Bethlehem's spring must needs thirst again; "but whosoever drinketh of the water that Christ giveth, shall never thirst" (John iv. 14). This water is God's free pardon and love, brought nigh to every reader and hearer of the Gospel. Welcome it with your hearts, dear friends; and thus drinking, you shall live for ever.

Drummond Tract.

BIBLE SOCIETY TESTIMONY.

The activity of the Rationalistic Press called forth a response, and a series of lectures were delivered in the Central Hall, Manchester, in defence of Christian truth. Some of these have now been published under the title of 'Why Pray?' which was one of the lectures delivered. Among these is rightly included *'The witness of the Bible Society'* by the Rev. John H. Ritson, M. A., Secretary of the Society. We have no space to quote extensively from this very interesting and instructive paper, but can only give a few extracts. After mentioning critical research and investigation, the writer says:—

Kindly criticism helps, and even hostile criticism can do no lasting harm. The progress of God's Word is no more impeded by the theories of men, than the stars in their courses by the hypotheses of astronomy. Very often bitter assaults on the Bible have fallen out rather 'to the furtherance of the Gospel.'

The circulation of a hundred thousand copies of a popular novel is considered phenomenal; but the Bible Society has ordered in a single order 400,000 copies of one edition of the Bible from the Oxford Press, and the magnitude of such an order causes no heart fluttering in either their staff or ours. The work is done swiftly and quickly.

The Bible is not only popular in spite of opposition, but its popularity is growing. At the end of the first 25 years of the Bible Society's work, the Society sent out 1 volume on an average in every 70 seconds; at the end of 50 years' work, 1 volume in 32 seconds; at the end of 75 years' work, 1 volume in 9 seconds; and at the end of 100 years' work, 1 volume in every 5 seconds.

The nineteenth century eclipsed all others put together in the work of Bible translation. There is now no language of first importance into which the Scriptures have not been rendered, and many languages, savage and uncouth, have been reduced to writing for the first time in order to tell the Gospel story.

It is a very significant fact that the Bible story can be told in so many tongues, and told with undiminished force. No book is so translatable, and no book has so great an influence on language. For to many a savage tribe, the Bible has not only given a written language, but purified and elevated the meanings of words, and made the language fixed and permanent. Even among people foremost in the world's civilization, its influence on language has been very marked. Luther's Bible is the foundation stone of pure German; and our Authorized Version has been the chief instrument in ennobling the English tongue.

The Bible contains a Message from God. We believe this because of its influence. The New Testament contains fewer words than a single daily issue of the *Times*

newspaper. The words of Jesus Christ when sifted from the narrative, in which they are embedded, can be written on a few sheets of note paper, and read within an hour; and whoever reads them, be he friend or foe, is compelled to exclaim: never man spake like this man.

Engineers' Story of Why He Cried.

"Yes, indeed, we have some queer little incidents happen to us," said the fat engineer. "Queer things happened to me about a year ago. You'd think it queer for a rough man like me to cry for ten minutes and nobody hurt, either, wouldn't you? Well, I did, and I can almost cry every time I think of it,

"I was running along one afternoon pretty lively when I approached a little village where the track cuts through the streets, I slacked up a little, but was still making good speed, when suddenly about twenty rods ahead of me, a little girl not more than three years old toddled on to the track. You can't even imagine my feelings. There was no way to save her, it was impossible to stop, or even slack much, at that distance, as the train was heavy and the grade descending. In ten seconds it would have been all over, and after reversing and applying the brake I shut my eyes. I didn't want to see any more.

"As we slowed down my fireman stuck his head out of the cab window to see what I'd stopped for, when he laughed and shouted at me: 'Jim, look here.' I looked, and there was a big black Newfoundland dog holding the little girl in his mouth, leisurely walking toward the house where she evidently belonged. She was kicking and crying, so that I knew she wasn't hurt, and the dog had saved her. My fireman thought it funny, and kept laughing, but I cried like a woman, I just couldn't help it. I had a little girl of my own at home."

Steamers, each having 30,000 cases of Australian apples on board, having arrived at frequent intervals at London, and one day 500 tons of Australian fruit pulp (for jam making) were sold in that city.

How hard is it for us quietly to wait for God! We are too apt to outrun him; to forestall the quiet unfolding of his purpose; and to snatch at promised blessings before they are ripe.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

NOTICE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN BOYS

in attendance upon

THE JUMNA MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD

For particulars as to fees etc,

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, ALLAHABAD.

Publications American Tract Society.

IN PERSIAN URDU.

- Yisú Masih kaun thá.* Norman McLeod Price. 1 as.
Mehdi Messiah of Qadian, Rev. H. D. Griswold, Urdu and English ... " 1 as.
Greatest Discovery Exploded, Rev. G. L. Thakar Das, Urdu and English ... " 1 as.
Fauz-al Azim, Zainab the Panjábí, by Rev. E. M. Wherry, D. D. ... 2 as. & 4 as.
Bhajan aur Gazlen, by Rev. E. P. Newton Price for Village Christians " 9 pie
 Ditto in Panjábí " " 6 pie
Prayers for Every day in Panjábí " " 6 pie
 N. B.—For one anna any villager able to read his Bible Gurmukhi can conduct family or social worship.

Gem Tracts in Persian Urdu, printed on tinted paper and sold in packets of 70 comprising 520 pages. Price 6 as. a packet. The packet contains the following tracts:

Good News for you, The Dying Drummer boy; Ho! every one; The Harbour of Safety; The Word of God for you; What it is to believe on Christ; and Reconciliation with God.

For these tracts apply to *Tract and Book Society Lahore* or to *Publishers at Ludhiana*.

The Presbyterian Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

This Fund is in a strong and prosperous condition, as proved by recent mathematical tests. During 57 years, this Fund has paid nearly Rs. 70,000 in pensions. It has now capital of nearly Rs. 42,000 invested in Government paper. *The rates are lower than in any similar Pension Fund.* Any Indian Christian may secure a pension for his wife and children. The Managing Director will gladly give any information desired. Members will please send the names of friends who should join this Fund.

REV. WALTER J. CLARK, M. A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
NAULUCKA, LAHORE.

THE INDIAN STANDARD. A MONTHLY MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

The Organ of the Presbyterian Alliance, India.

This paper is devoted to the interests of Christian work in India, and to all that makes for the upbuilding of the Indian Church. Missionary workers of every Denomination should find it useful, as it deals with questions of general interest to all.

Published at the Rajputana Mission Press, Ajmer, price Rs. 2/ 4/per annum, postage included.

Editor: The Rev. F. Ashcroft, M.A., Nasirabad, C. I.

All correspondence relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Mission Press, Ajmer, Rajputana.

THE NUR AFSHAN. A Persian Urdu Christian Newspaper 20 PAGES ROYAL 4 to of Which 8 are in English.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Urdu only	...	Rs. 2 8
English only	...	" 2 8
Urdu and English	...	" 3 8

Terms payment strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ENGLISH OR URDU.

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
One-eighth column	3 Rs.	5 Rs.	9 Rs.
One-fourth	5 "	9 "	16 "
One-half	9 "	16 "	30 "
One	16 "	30 "	50 "
Full page	30 "	50 "	90 "

Jobs—2 as. per line for one insertion, subsequent insertions 1 a. per line. Minimum Charge Rs 1.

MAKHZAN I MASIHI

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.

English and Roman Urdu.

Indian Church interests advocated.

Epitome of Religious News.

Sunday School Lessons expounded.

Ordinary price per annum Rs. 2/-

Salaries less than 40/ per men Rs. 1/8/-

Salaries less than 15 " Rs. 1/-

Address, MANAGER, MAKHZAN-I-MASIHI,

ALLAHABAD

Typewriting Stenography Book-keeping.

The Christian Boys High School at Lodiana has added to its curriculum courses for BUSINESS TRAINING. The subjects taught are TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHY and BOOK-KEEPING including PENMANSHIP and BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. For entrance a good knowledge of English is required. For particulars address

THE PRINCIPAL, C. B. HIGH SCHOOL,
LUDHIANA.

MESSRS WYLIE & BROTHER

LESSEES AND PROPRIETORS OF

The Lodiana Mission Press

have introduced new Machinery for both Typographic and Lithographic printing in any language and character used in North and North West India. The presses are propelled by steam and are capable of printing from 80,000 to 100,000 pages 8vo, daily.

Estimates of cost of printing are supplied on demand. *Special terms will be given for large orders.*

BINDING OF ALL KINDS DONE TO ORDER.

Address all orders to

**Mr. M. Wylie, Manager,
Mission Press, Ludhiana.**

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

BUBONIC PLAGUE, a pamphlet By Dr. D. N. P. Datta, M. D.-M. S. Edin, Civil Surgeon, Hoshiyárpúr.—IN ENGLISH, and ROMAN URDU. Rs. 3/- per 100. IN PERSIAN, URDU and Nágrí Rs. 1/8/- per 100.

Address THE MISSION PRESS, Lodiana.

Sunday School Helps.

The Indian Sunday School Union Lesson Leaves, and the Picture Leaflets for Junior Scholars, may be had by applying to

The MANAGER, MISSION PRESS, LODIANA.

LESSON LEAVES in *Persian or Roman Urdu* 2 as, per copy, per annum, post free. *Minimum order 8 copies.*

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS, *Persian Urdu*, 50 copies weekly, post free Rs. 1-8-0. *Minimum order 50 copies.*

Printed and Published at the American Mission Press Lodiana for the Editor by M. Wylie, Manager.—1904.

Christian Literature Society's

NEW BOOKS IN URDU, Price,

<i>Kashf-ul-Haqáiq</i> , by Rev. H. Golak Nath,	8 as.
<i>Masth ki Talíni</i> , by Rev. J. W. Robertson,	4 as. & 8 as.
<i>Rampál Singh's Surrender</i> , by Miss L. Marston,	2 as. & 4 as.
Do. do. do. Roman Urdu,	2 as. & 4 as.
<i>Hira's Quest, yá Talásh-i-Haqq</i> by Miss L. Marston	3 as. & 5 as.
Do. do. do. Roman Urdu	3 as. & 5 as.
<i>Transmigration or Eternal Life</i> by Rev. G. L. Thakur Dass	1 as.
<i>The Home of the Rishies</i> , by Rev. B. B. Roy,	1 as.
<i>The Incarnation of Vishnu</i> , Do	1 as.
Hindu Pilgrimage Do.	6 pie.
History of the Plague Do	6 pie.
Stories of Noble Women, Illustrated; 2nd Ed.	3 as. & 6 as.
Hálát i Japán (nearly ready, 2nd Ed.)	3 as. & 6 as.
Vedic Sacrifices, by Rev. Prem Dass	3 pie.
Vedic Worship " "	3 pie.
Eternity of the Vedas " "	3 pie.
Story of Chandra Leela, by M ^{rs} . Lee	2 as. & 6 as.

FOR THE ABOVE APPLY TO THE TRACT SOCIETIES AT
LAHORE, LUDHIANA, LUCKNOW AND
ALLAHABAD.

NOTICE.

The Allahabad Christian College prepares students in Arts and Science for the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University.

For Particulars as to Staff, Fees, Hostels, etc.

Address

THE PRINCIPAL, THE JUMNA, ALLAHABAD.

Do You ride in a Rickshaw?

If you do, you will be interested in the very low prices charged for Rickshaw at the Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiana.

For ordinary work, even on the plains, a Rickshaw is better than a carriage.

For particulars address

THE PRINCIPAL.